

THE BLOOMFIELD RECORD

This is the first part of the Bloomfield Record. Contains news, etc., full reports of an occurrence taking place in Bloomfield; complete description of all local projects undertaken; editorials urging the claims of matters of interest to the town; a summary of the news of the week; and a carefully selected miscellany of reading matter.

The Record is the sole paper issued in Bloomfield. Very many of those who subscribe to it are here, but many in New York and Newark. Its value as an advertising medium must therefore be apparent.

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NOTES OF THE RECORD.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

M. H. CLARK.

Bloomfield Record.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J. I.P.C. 25, 1880.

BEARS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A correspondent, writing from Lackawanna, Pa., says that there are still extensive forests of beech and oak in the counties of Wayne, Pike and Monroe, in this State, and in the adjacent counties of Sullivan and Delaware, in New York, with vast areas of outlying swamp land of laurel, hemlock and tamarack. These are nearly within hearing distance of the Erie Railway, but even at this late day the black bear makes in them its favorite breeding and bearing haunts, almost as freely and in nearly as large numbers as it did before civilization had made any advance in the region. This animal is hunted with great profit by many backwoods people in the counties named, and the sportsman finds no little pleasure in its chase.

The hunter for profit can command from \$15 to \$25 apiece for bearskins, and its meat, although coarse and greasy, finds a ready sale at 20 cents a pound. A full grown bear not infrequently brings the hunter \$60. Prominent among the bearhunters of this country still in active service are Jonas, Gill and Brock Shaffer, Edward Quick, and the Greening family. Jacob Bennett, who has retired, Maryland, Kentucky, probably the first of the bearhunting brothers, but he hunts merely for the pleasure; there is in the sport. He is a sportsman, and is still an unerring marksman. "Old Ein," Teede, of Wayne county, is a famous bear hunter, now seventy-six years old. He still hunts all the winter long.

As an old bear hunter of Pike county, who was in this place laying in supplies for the winter a few days ago, it was learned that there are more signs of bears than fall than have been known for years. He explained how they knew when bears were plenty. Along the edges of the great swamps there is a border of soft, black mud. These swamps are many of them almost inaccessible to man, and the bears make them their places of refuge. If bears are plenty, the mud along the edges, at this time of year, will be broken up, as it was then walking and stamping in it. At intervals also, the mud would be hollowed out in spots eight or ten feet long, two or three wide, and two feet deep.

Another sign of the presence of bears in the woods, found by examining the scrub-oak ridges. If great patches of scrub-oak are found crushed to the ground, that is a certain indication that bears have been "working" there. They have been out feeding on the acorns. They are upon their fore paws and the bear is usually. This knocks the acorns to the ground, and at the same time breaks down the scrub-oak.

After a bear has thus cleared a space of several rods around, he goes over the ground and finds the scattered acorns, and the acorns are scattered over for acres, and acres, he knows the bear has been there, and he takes the bushes to the ground.

The following story is told by a gentleman who is intimate with President Hayes and President-elect Garfield and whose personal truthfulness is sought for by the Cleveland, O. Herald. In the little village of Bedford, twelve miles from Cleveland, there lived some thirty years ago two charming and attractive girls. To one of these, Hayes became an ardent suitor, but the parents of the young lady vigorously opposed their courtship on the ground that young Hayes was poor, and gave evidence of hardly sufficient ability to warrant risking their daughter's future. The match was broken off, and the lady is to-day married and well known to the people. The other young lady had received some attention from young Garfield, and was well disposed to reciprocate them. Her parents, however, objected to their intimacy, giving as the reason of their opposition the poverty of the young man, but bright prospects of his future. The most remarkable coincidence of the courtship was that both young ladies lived in a village of not more than five hundred inhabitants, and each refused a future President of the United States because of his poverty.

THE CROCODILE'S PREY.

Seizing its prey, the crocodile, if there is any struggle, drowns, and can manage to do so with its jaws stretched out grasping its prey, for it has a special structure arranged by which the water is prevented from rushing down its own throat and producing suffocation.

First of all, before noticing this, it must be noticed that, unlike the Chelonian reptiles, the crocodile can breathe with the mouth open, and the air rushes into their lungs when their movable jaws are closed. The mouth is closed, however, by the action of the skin, tough and armor-plated it is not supported by a single rib of the skin. This has a certain or less rudimentary, but still very useful, diaphragm. The nostrils of the crocodile, situated near the end of the snout, are capable of being closed at the will of the animal, and they are connected in the snout with a passage, which is limited below, not so in the manner by palatine folds, but also by peritoneal, and which open back in the throat. The roof of the mouth has a membrane on it that ends backward in a fold which, taking away the vulva, resembles that of a man in position. The upper fold rests on the back of the tongue when the mouth is closed and the air passes above and behind into the throat before reaching the lungs. The tongue is a large, fleshy structure, incapable of protraction, and has a yellow bone at its broad, lower membrane folds together. No water can pass through the tongue, and on it and the tongue is a lower flap of membrane, reaching across the throat and being parallel at its free edge with the upper fold.

When the crocodile drags a struggling animal into the water in its jaws it shuts its nostrils, sinks down and closes the back of its throat by muscular action, which brings the upper and lower membrane folds together. No water can pass through the tongue, and on it and the tongue is a lower flap of membrane, reaching across the throat and being parallel at its free edge with the upper fold.

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The amateur theatrical entertainment of the Orange Electric Club was attended by an audience of very fair proportions and the performance was rendered very smoothly and effectively. A number of local hits were heartily appreciated by the audience. The xylophone was much to the taste of the audience, and the encore was well merited. Mr. Williams is certainly master of his unique instrument and will be hoped that at some future time Bloomfield may again be favored with his playing.

A NEW POST-OFFICE FOR WATERSING.

A new postal district, including Watersing, Duttonsland and the Franklin district of East Orange, has been established. Mr. A. P. Quinn, of Watersing, last afternoon, as Postmaster of Franklin, Mr. Quinn, well qualified to fill the position and those who will come through his office will find him a very pleasant gentleman to meet with.

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